Arctomys,; the molars are five in the upper and four in the lower jaw. The caecum is relatively speaking very small; the measurements in a specimen of & *tredecimli'neatiJiS,* dissected by Dr. Tullberg, were; small intestine, 580 mm. ; large intestine, 170 mm.; and caecum, 2 7 mm. In *Tamias* also the caecum is not greatly developed. These animals are burrowing in habit.

The Prairie-dogs, genus *Cynomys,* of which the best-known species is perhaps *G« ludouicianus,* are very like the Squirrels, but they are not arboreal creatures; they live in burrows on the ground, as their vernacular name denotes. The genus is entirely Itforth American, and four species have been differentiated.

The Prairie-dog or Prairie-marmot is some 10 inches to one

FIG. 233.—I^ong-tailed Marmot. *Arctomys caudixtus.* x ^k

foot in length. The tail is no more than *2* inches. The ears are very small; the thumb is fully developed and bears a claw. The measurements of the various sections of the intestine are the following :-Small intestine, 860 mm.; large intestine, 690 mm.; caecum, 75 mm. Thus the caecum is not large comparatively speaking. These animals dig burrows on grassy plains -which they share with the Ground Owl *(Speotyto vunicularis)* and with Battlesnakes, all three species appearing to live in perfect amity. Probably the Owls use the conveniently-constructed burrows, and the Rattlesnakes come there to look after the young of both.

Closely allied to the last are the Marmots, genus *^irctomys.* They differ in the rudimentary character of the thumb and in the longer tail The eyes and ears are smalL The distribution of the genus is Kearctic and Palaearctie. There are ten species o"f